The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,032.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town....Rs.	68 0
—including postage.... „	72 0
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—including postage.... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
—including postage.... „	7 12
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Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	3 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

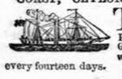
BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

GARDNER—SMITH—Sept. 15, at St. Paul's Church, Sigra, Benares, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Hubbard, Sarah Maria, the daughter of the Rev. William Smith, C.M.S., to David Mason Gardner, Bengal Civil Service.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

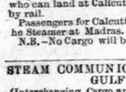
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up he Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Oct. Oct.		Oct. Nov.
Leave Bombay ....5 & 19		Leave Bussorah .....23 & 6	
„ Kurrachee ... 9	23	„ Fao 23	6
„ Gundur 10	24	„ Bushire 25	8
„ Muscat 13	27	„ Linga 27	10
„ B. Abbas 15	29	„ B. Abbas 29	12
„ Linga 16	30	„ Muscat 31	14
	Nov.		Nov.
„ Bushire 19	2	„ Gundur	16
„ Fao 20	3	„ Kurrachee....	18
Arrive Bussorah 21	4	Arrive Bombay	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 809 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhuramtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhuramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuramtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

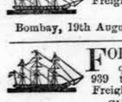
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR MAURITIUS.

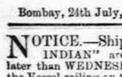
(*With quick despatch.*)



THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers per Steamer "WEST INDIAN" are requested to send off Cargo not later than WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, the Vessel sailing on the 24th instant.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

TO SHIPMASTERS.—A small consignment of PHŒNIX MILLS CABIN BREAD, just received per "J. P. Whitney," direct from Calcutta, and for sale by

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

18th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN," Captain Allan, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Allan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Allan.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a "PARTNER *into our FIRM from* the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. KING & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £35. } exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £91 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. GLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mas LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50	per Share till	1st January	1869.
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st April	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st July	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st October	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st January	1870.
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st April	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st July	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st October	„
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st January	1871.
„ „ 50	„	„ 1st April	„

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with *Indian Hotels.* The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.....Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7 0
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf .....Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „ ..... „	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „ ..... „	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace..... „	3
Guyot's West End..... „	2
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	15 „ 16
The Brighton Wove Spot ..... „	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings ..... „	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.. „	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	.....	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	.....	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	.....	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval,

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the *Chests,* and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroot-ists of Cocoanada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELEF & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd as previously advertised), on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, or here to

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 390 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., when the following Resolution, passed at the General Meeting held on the 11th instant, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, a Liquidator or Liquidators will be appointed.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's FLOTILLA, and other ASSETS, to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. Such Tenders to be opened by the Liquidators, who shall be appointed at the Meeting to be held on that day in the presence of the Shareholders who may attend.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Colored Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS,

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakish „
„ Returns Tobacco „	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Stockkeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The AUCTION SALE of the FREKE PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY has been POSTPONED till TUESDAY next, the 29th current, at 3 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY at 3 P.M., the number of Shareholders necessary to form a quorum not having attended, the same was ADJOURNED till THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co.,
22nd Sept. 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the ESTATE of MADHAVDASS GHELLABHOY, NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX ANNAS PER CENT. on the amount of admitted Claims, will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate, at the Office of the Trustee, at the Royal Bank of India, No. 33, Meadow Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.
AMBARAM KEVALRAM, Trustee.
23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE is is hereby given that about
275 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 100 lbs. each box
130 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 48 lbs. each box
will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in convenient lots, on SATURDAY the 26th and MONDAY the 28th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway.
Terms.—CASH; lots to be removed at once.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch, Bombay, 22nd Sept 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned English and Country HORSE SHOES:—
10,000 Horse Shoes, English.
20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.
Nails in proportion to the above Shoes.
Offers for less than 1,000 Shoes and Nails cannot be received.
Terms—CASH; articles to be removed as soon as the tenders are accepted.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay, No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new consignment of Musical Boxes, playing 10 Indian Airs, with Harmoniflute accompaniment and Bells exposed; also a few playing the most popular English and Foreign Airs.
J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, plain and ornamental, suitable for presents to Ladies and Gentlemen. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE of the latest style. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY of the latest designs and patterns for Slippers and Cushions, finished and half finished. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 Rolls from as. 6 to Rs. 3 per Roll. J. NEUBERG.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with Milk Glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 15 each. Tucker's Lamps with Bronze Stands and Green Shades, at Rs. 20 each. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins of a great variety and size; also Bathing and Washing Towels.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST ISSUED,
a thoroughly revised and greatly extended
PRICED LIST
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
and general
HOUSEHOLD STORES.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, from parties willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE, for two months certain, for the conveyance of Troops, Horses, or other Animals, &c., Materials and Stores, as may be required in the service of Her Majesty's Government.
Fittings for the Horses, Provisions and Water, &c., for their use to be provided by Government. Water Tanks will be put on board by Government, but it is expected that such Water Casks or Tanks, as may belong to the Ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Horses, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.
The Vessels tendering to provide and fit such Ventilation, Ladders, and Stores, as may be required by the Agent for Transports.
The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.
The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd September 1868.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.
Stevenson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Harris, Surgeon Major, 33rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, to Dwarka.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 22	Joyse Phillips ..	Munford	Shields, Apr. 13.
	Paulus	Zaugerli	Shields, Apr. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 22	Humber	Bell.....	Batavia.
	Taptee (s)	Drowitz	Cutch
	Manchester (s) ..	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Albserra	Gissing	Singapore.
	Sierra Nevada ...	Payne	Galle.
	Montpellier	Mills	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship "Judool Barree," Nacoda, to Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16	Mahratta (s).....	A. Scott..... Monlmein, Sept. 8.
16	Norah Greame	D. C. Taylor.... Liverpool, May 20.
16	Jaun Alburn	Nacoda ..... Jedda, July 28.
16	Kurramanny	H. Jennes..... Bombay, Aug. 25.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16	Labourdonnais	Rapatel ..... Galle.
16	Aldourie	J. Mcnzies ..... Cocanada.
16	Chandernagore	J. Lynes ..... in sight.

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 16 Labourdonnais ..... Rapatel ..... Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 A.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The last hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	Sept.	26	Saturday	Nov.	14
"	October	3	"	"	21
"	"	10	"	"	28
"	"	17	"	Dec.	5
"	"	24	"	"	12
"	"	31	"	"	19
"	"	7	"	"	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	13
"	16	"	27
"	30	December	11
		"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.
The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.
A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
COMMITTEE.
The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq., M.D.
Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.	F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
D. GRAHAM, Esq.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.
The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.
The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political and Physical.
Map-Drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.
FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month
Third Class..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.
D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*
The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

ONCE more we are bound in duty to direct public attention full upon the notorious misuse by the Cathedral Trustees of funds entrusted to them for the benefit of the Fort Christian Schools. In another part of our impression will be found two letters which, if we do not mistake the temper of the Bombay public, will draw forth afresh that burst of scornful indignation which was aroused when Mr. John Connon unearthed the scandal last April. The admissions which he then elicited from the faithless Trustees made it plain, even to the uninitiated, that a wrong had been done equal, all things considered, to the worst and sharpest practices revealed by the investigations of the Bombay Bank Commission. It was conclusively demonstrated that two Ministers of the Gospel and several lay colleagues had laid violent hands upon a trust fund, and diverting it from the purposes of the trust, had applied it to meet a pressing claim—just as a banker in the verge of insolvency has been known to realize securities entrusted to him, and to apply the proceeds in satisfaction of imperative obligations. If there is any distinction to be drawn between the two cases it is in favour of the banker, because he, strictly, is held to be bound only by the law but Cathedral Trustees, lay and clerical, are regarded, and regard themselves, as bound, by the law of honour. They were selected for the trust because they were men of higher character; and in a case like this, above all others, the rule *noblesse oblige* applies with tenfold force. For the funds, misapplied, were intended for the poor, and for the execution of that noble behest—"Suffer little children"—not only little Church of England children, but *all* little children—"to come unto me;" yet the Trustees stepped in and, turning the funds aside, violated another great command—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." The money was devoted to a noble work—the work of bestowing the blessing of education upon all who might seek it without regard to colour or creed, and it was seized by the way and employed, not for educational, but purely ecclesiastical and architectural purposes. Indeed the correspondence, which has been printed for private circulation in form of a pamphlet, shows that the Trustees—at least that Mr Spring never had any but the most confused and abnormal conception of the meaning of the word "Trust," and that they were willing to spend the money deposited in their hands upon anything rather than upon the object of the trust. Like Sir Bartle Frere, and the majority of our fellow-citizens, we "cannot imagine any justification or excuse for such a diversion of Trust Funds."

But, as will be seen from the correspondence we this day print, the Trustees are now in a worse position before the public than they were a few months ago. At that time their attention had been drawn to their own and Mr. Spring's proceedings, they had avowed a willingness "to reconsider the whole matter," and, on the 20th April, it was formally intimated to the public that "the lay trustees, with the further facts now before them, undertake the responsibility of seeing that the monies paid from the Cathedral School Fund *will be restored with interest*." Months elapsed, and no sign was given that the undertaking would be fulfilled. Then in the middle of July Miss Prescott—the self-sacrificing lady who is injured through the cause which she so nobly sustains, and who also has a trust to perform—wrote to ask the Trustees how soon they intended to carry out the trust; if they did not mean to execute it who had been appointed to fulfil the duty; and when the misappropriated money would be refunded? Two months pass by, and at the end of this protracted interval only the Trustees condescend to forward a reply. But look at its contemptuous character, observe the blank, the rude, —we had almost written the insolent—brevity of the document. The Trustees acknowledge on the 16th of September a letter written to them by a lady on the 18th of July—why, it is a model of polite conduct! and then—without a word of regret, without a single reference to their previous undertaking, without a symptom to indicate that they are alive to the wrong they have sanctioned, without even the show of a desire to redress the injustice—they simply tell the representative of an injured cause that—"At present they are not in a position to return any reply to her enquiries." The force of unabashed effrontery could no further go.

We need say no more upon the subject—for the present. But the public will rejoice to learn that all milder measures having failed, recourse will now be had to *the law*, and it will then be seen whether redress cannot be had for this worse than trifling with a trust and promise. We venture to suggest that a subscription should at once be set on foot to defray the costs and charges of an appeal which, with shame be it said, has become necessary in order that justice may be vindicated, and right done to the poor children of all creeds in Bombay.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, we understand, leaves Bombay by the outgoing mail to take up the high and honourable office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, to which he was elected in the month of July last, and in three days we shall thus lose in him the Vice-Chancellor and working head of our own University, as well as the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. It would be a hard matter to say in which of these capacities the loss of Sir Alexander Grant to the cause of education in Western India will be most felt. But though we yield to none in our appreciation of the thorough going efficiency of his vigorous administration of the Educational Department during the last three or four years, we are on the whole of opinion that it will be in reference to the work he has done and the position he has so largely aided in making for the University, that difficulty will be found in filling the place his departure will leave vacant.

The department of Public Instruction has now by the labours of Sir Alexander Grant himself and his two predecessors, Mr. Erskine and the late Mr. Howard, been so well organized, that "good men and true," capable of carrying forward what has so well been begun, may be readily found either within the ranks of the Civil Service or without. Nor will Government have much difficulty in getting another Vice-Chancellor, though the list to select from is a small one. What it will have difficulty in finding for the office, is a gentleman himself distinguished for his attainments as a scholar, experienced in the work of imparting instruction in those liberal studies necessary to the higher education; intimately acquainted with the University systems of Europe in their various forms and manifestations; and bringing all his learning, knowledge, and experience to aid in giving life and strength to an infant institution, only recently called into existence by the State, and jealously guarding its privileges in a very unequal struggle to maintain its independence in its own sphere, and prevent it from becoming a mere register of the edicts of Government. To find a person with these qualifications for the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will indeed be difficult, yet all are possessed in an eminent degree by the gentleman we are now about to part with. It is now eight years since we had occasion to congratulate ourselves on the arrival amongst us of Sir Alexander Grant to aid in the work of education in this Presidency. He was appointed in October 1860 by the Government of Sir George Clerk to the Professorship of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, with the reversion of the Principalship on the retirement of Dr. Harkness. The effect of his teaching, management, and influence with the students was rapidly made apparent, and in the course of a year or two he had become a power amongst us in all that related to collegiate education and the work of the University. On the retirement of Dr. Harkness in 1862 he became Principal of the Elphinstone College. At an early stage of his connection with collegiate education in Bombay, Sir Alexander Grant put his finger on the weak part of our educational system, the inefficiency of the elementary and higher schools at that time throughout the Presidency. In one of his earliest reports he said—"The least satisfactory portion of my work has been that spent on the first year students. This fact of course reflects on the condition of the Central School and other schools from which we obtain our supply of students. It is needless to say that the efficiency of the Elphinstone College is entirely dependent on the higher schools of the Presidency. If they send us badly-grounded students, our time is wasted in teaching what ought to have been taught at school. And all hope of extension of the number in the college depends on the schools being able to prepare a large number of boys so as to render them fit for college instruction." To improve the character of these higher schools was a work which engaged the attention of both Sir Alexander Grant and Mr. Howard, and the result of their exertions has been evidenced by the increasing number of students that have every year come forward to be tested by the University examinations. It is to the influence of Sir Alexander Grant's character and the success of his teaching that the Elphinstone College and University have of late risen so rapidly in favour with so many influential natives; and there can be no doubt that it was mainly through his influence that the munificent benefactions of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier to both the College and the University were procured. On the resignation of Mr. Howard in June 1865, Sir Alexander Grant succeeded to the office of Director of Public Instruction; he had two years before been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, which office he resigned when he proceeded on a short furlough to England in 1865, but was again re-appointed in the same year on the death of Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes, and has held the office ever since. There can be no better testimony to the value of Sir Alexander Grant's services to the cause of education amongst us than the fact that he should be in possession of the two most important offices that can be held in connection therewith—and that in each case he is looked upon by common consent as the right man in the right place.

There has been, however, a combination of qualifications for these two offices in Sir Alexander Grant's case not likely to be found in any single person amongst us again, and we must say we hope we shall not see again two such offices united in the same person. There is no special connection between the Educational Department and the University, the functions of the latter are entirely distinct from the former, and we hope the University will be able in the future to keep itself more distinctly apart from the Educational Department than hitherto it has been able to do. The Bombay University is at present pretty much what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls the London University—"A mere collegium or board of examiners." It gives no instruction at all, but it examines in the different lines of study, and gives degrees in them. It has "real University examinations which Oxford and Cambridge have not, and these examinations are conducted by an independent board, and not by college tutors." This would be altogether true as a description of our University, but for the want of a board of examiners independent of any of the professors of the teaching colleges affiliated to the University. This would be a state of things we cannot expect to see in this country, because a sufficient number of independent yet competent examiners cannot be found. At the same time every approach to independence of the college professors in this respect, that can be attained without affecting the efficiency of the examinations, will be a gain to the University.

But the great danger to be guarded against in building up a University in this country is the violation of its own special functions, and encroachments on its independence in its own sphere by Government.

No one has realized this danger so distinctly as Sir Alexander Grant, and if the Bombay University is fortunate enough to be preserved from becoming a mere Government department, it will mainly be owing to his guidance and his counsel, and the force of the example he will in this respect have bequeathed to future Syndicates and his successors in the office of Vice-Chancellor. It would be impossible to put this vital point in connection with the usefulness of the University in language more clear and impressive than in the following passage taken from the address of the University to Sir Bartle Frere at the convocation in January 1867:—

"A University like ours occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by the Government; it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury; and its acts are all subject to veto from the local administration. Under such circumstances,—especially in India where it is often felt that all else except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating—there cannot but be a tendency for a University to lose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State. What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not only a loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working. For the mission of a University, in a country like this, is nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people; and there can be no question whether this mission is likely best to be fulfilled by persons feeling themselves nominated merely to carry out the views of a Government, or by the free and enthusiastic action of men feeling responsible to themselves for the good or bad success of the University.

"It is under jealous and centralizing administrations, that a University like ours tends to lose its liberty. But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterized by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us. You have increased our academical body by the admission to it of persons from almost all sections of the community. You have accorded personal sympathy and public sanction to our acts. You have encouraged us to settle in our own assemblies all questions falling within our province."

It is no secret that the address from which the foregoing passage is taken was the work of Sir Alexander Grant, and we trust these weighty and well-weighed words will be carefully considered in every difficulty by the Government and University authorities alike. It has been the good fortune of the hitherto University of Bombay to have had in all our Governors, from Lord Elphinstone to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Chancellors who have taken a deep interest in the work of the University, and have sought on every fitting opportunity to promote its success. We hope in this respect we may not be less fortunate in the future —for if the time should ever come when the independence of the University shall be invaded or encroached upon by Government edicts, from that moment its power for usefulness will have been destroyed. Sir Alexander Grant retires from being virtual head of a University which as yet has no history, and is but a growth of yesterday, to preside over another University by no means old in years, as Universities go, whether in England or the continent of Europe; but it is a University which in the last eighty years has attained a world-wide fame from the celebrity of not a few of its Professors. The office of Principal has little of the renown that has rested on some of the Professorships, but even the Principalship was made famous in the last century when held by one of the greatest of British historians, and Sir Alexander Grant will be the immediate successor of one of the first men of science of the present century. Sir Alexander Grant carries with him the heartiest and best wishes of the numerous friends he has made in this Presidency during his eight years' residence amongst us—for his success in the office he is about to assume. Much is expected of him, and when we remember his distinguished career at Oxford as Fellow of Oriel and as one of the most successful tutors of his day;—his learning, his scholarship, his edition of "The Ethics" with dissertations, the last and best that has been produced by an Englishman, we have a right to expect that he will in his own line add new lustre to the chair that has already been made honourable by the science of Brewster and the learning of Robertson.

OUR Afghanistan letter to day informs us that Mahomed Azim Khan turned his flight ultimately to Afghani-Turkistan and took refuge with Abdool Rahman Khan. It is satisfactory that he did not carry out what was shortly before believed to be his object—to seek an asylum in Hazara. Under present circumstances it is very undesirable that we should be called upon to harbour the fugitive prince. The new Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, is unrelenting in the pursuit of his enemy, and has demanded of Abdool Rahman Khan that he should be given up. The alternative he offers is—war. Shere Ally Khan, with the large army he has under him at present, would undoubtedly be the strongest combatant in this new struggle; but Abdool Rahman Khan has proved himself to be an able general and would probably be bold enough to take the field. It is to be hoped that the fresh hostilities that are threatening may in some way be averted, though it must be admitted that the peace of the country can never be considered secure so long as Mahomed Azim Khan is at large, and it may be a wise policy to hunt him down at once. The Ameer seems now to have no difficulty but this one to deal with.

ON MONDAY evening there was a large concourse of European and native gentlemen in the Deccan College, Poona, on the occasion of the presentation of a farewell address to Sir Alexander Grant, the Director of Public Instruction, who is to leave for England by the mail steamer of Saturday first. H. E. the Governor was amongst the gentlemen present.

AT a meeting of the council of the Bengal Social Science Association, held on Monday the 14th instant, "it was announced that eight gentlemen of Bombay had felt themselves so far interested in the objects of the Association as to become life members. It was also stated that a considerable number of copies of the transactions of the Society had been disposed of in Bombay, and it was hoped that a permanent interest would be established there. It was resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held in January next."

THE "Sindian" of the 16th inst. mentions "that Government, on the report of the Government solicitor, Mr. Hearn, have declined to confirm the proceedings in the case of the wreck of the *Alicia*, which occurred on the Kurrachee Bar on the evening of the 20th June. The reason assigned, we believe, is that the court of enquiry was not constituted legally, or in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, Section 100. The proceedings in question have not as yet been placed at the disposal of the Press by the Commissioner, but we hear that Captain Sawyers and his officers have been acquitted of all blame for the loss of the unfortunate vessel."

WE regret to hear that grain riots have occurred at Saugor, Dumoh, and Seonee.—*Central India Times, Sept.* 19.

THE Chief Commissioner has authorized the suspension of Town duty on edible grains during the present scarcity wherever it may be considered fit to do so.—*Ibid.*

DOCTOR ABBOTT, Inspector of Prisons, will proceed on two years' furlough to Europe in April next, and Dr. John Law, Superintendent of the Central Jail, is to act for him; but it is not yet known who is to take Dr. Law's place.—*Ibid.*

WE learn from good authority that it is the intention of Government to make over the station of Kamptee to Bombay, to be garrisoned by troops from that Presidency, the Bombay Government in exchange making over Mhow to the Bengal Government to be garrisoned by troops from that Presidency. The Madras Government will have also Belgaum transferred to them. These changes are made owing to our being in direct communication with Bombay by rail, whereas Mhow, being on the direct road to the North West and the civil powers being subordinate to the Bengal Government, the transfer of the station to that Government will be more sensible than as is now the case, having the civil and military authorities under two separate Government. The Bombayites will no doubt be sorry to lose such a pleasant cool station as Mhow. —*Ibid.*

THE "Englishman" of the 17th inst. announces the death, at Barrackpore, from fatty degeneration of the heart, of Surgeon H. D. Jones of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, formerly for some years in medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard. Dr. Jones returned from sick leave in England but a few months ago, and was posted to Colonel Robert's Regiment of Cavalry on the 10th March 1868. On his return to this country it was evident to his friends that his health was not re-established, and he has never been altogether well since.

WE hear as a mere rumour that Government have it in contemplation to make some reduction in the salt tax. A correspondent, in a position to be well informed, thinks this would go a long way towards pacifying the tribes in the North-West; it will never do, however, to make a concession under the appearance of compulsion. Any such step is sure to be misunderstood.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 19.

THE Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces are more fortunate (says the "Delhi Gazette" of the 19th) than their brethren the Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab. While the former have had an increase of salary at once, the latter are still living in hopes deferred. We learn that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab announced in the "Official Gazette," so long ago as the 4th June last, that on the occurrence of vacancies among Assistant Commissioners, measures would be taken to increase the salaries of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, but up to the present time, although vacancies have, we understand, taken place, not a single Extra Assistant Commissioner has benefited by them. On the other hand the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, numbering among them intimate friends and relations of the head of the Government, have been treated differently. Their salaries were raised from the 1st May 1866 at a net increase to the State of Rs. 1,44,200 per annum, albeit that there existed then a deficit in the Budget of two crores of rupees. Again, from the 1st July 1868, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and thirty-two Assistant Commissioners were pronounced to be officiating for officers of higher grades absent on leave, and therefore according to a recent order of the Supreme Government they were in nearly every instance entitled to the full salaries of the absentees. The Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, assumed to be officiating, performs the same description of duties as were performed by the officer on leave, and the position of the two remains exactly the same. It is therefore but an act of justice to give him the larger allowance—it only remains to extend the same principle to the Extra Assistants.

ALLAHABAD, *Sept.* 14.—"I hear Mr. Henvey, Under Secretary to Government, is likely to officiate for Mr. Wynne as Secretary to the Board. I know so far, that a telegram suggesting his appointment has gone to Nynee Tal."—*Correspondent of "Delhi Gazette."*

SAUGOR, *Sept.* 12.—"Colonel Bartlett, the permanent Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor, is shortly expected back here to take up his appointment; and Captain Lugard, who is acting for him, will proceed to Baitool, as officiating Deputy Commissioner of that district."—*Ibid.*

NYNEE TAL, *Sept.* 14.—"During the past week we have again had a great deal of fine weather, though we have also had some rain during the day time. Some official changes are spoken of. Mr. LePoer Wynne is to go on leave, they say, and to be succeeded as Secretary to the Board of Revenue by Mr. Henvey, who is now Under-Secretary to Government. This gentleman is, they say, to be succeeded by Mr. Whalley, now an Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Furruckabad. These arrangements, however, cannot stand beyond the 15th of next November, by which time Mr. Plowden, who is still pucca Secretary to the Board, will return from his three months' leave of absence, when of course the other gentlemen, who will be only officiating, must necessarily revert to their substantive appointments; still for the time being it will be a lift for them all round."—*Ibid.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., NOON.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton.....	84,000	bales.
Do. do.	" Surats... 36,000	"
Do. Import	" Cotton... 41,000	"
Do. do.	" Surats... 34,000	"
Do. Stock	" Cotton... 450,000	"
Do. do.	" Surats... 161,000	"

Fair Dhollera 7⅞d.
The Cotton Market opens firm, and prices are advancing.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.
Fair Dhollera 7⅞d. to arrive.
The Manchester Market is steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 6d.
8¼ " do. 10s. 1½d.
40s Mule Twist 1⅛d.
The ships "Lilian" (?), "Daylight," and "Alfred the Great" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices generally were unchanged.
Fair Dhollera 7⅞d.
Consols 94.
The Bank Shares are unchanged.
4 per Cent. Government Securities... 92
5 " " " ...105⅜
5½ " " " ...110¼
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France..... £72,750,000
Do. Notes in Circulation £72,500,000
The ships "Whirlwind," "City of Liverpool," and "Weathersfield" have arrived from Bombay

THE POONA RACES.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND SEPT.

1ST. "THE GRAND STAND STAKES," (?)—Mr Abdool Raymon's g. a. h. Grey Beard first, Aga Khan's g. a. h. Aga Jan second.
2ND. "H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP," (for all Arabs —distance one mile and three quarters)—Aga Khan's g. a. h. Khusro first; Mr. Field's b. a. h. Secunder second.
3RD. "THE MAIDEN STAKES," (for all Maidens that had never started before the meeting or won before the race)—Nancy first; Aga Khan's c. a. h. Sunjer second.
4TH. "THE CONSOLATION STAKES," (for all horses—distance, one mile)—Speculation first; Princess second.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

"To the Trustees of Saint Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay.

"GENTLEMEN,—The fact of my being now the only individual, with the exception of yourselves, personally interested in the Fort Christian Schools Trust Fund, will, I trust, be accepted as sufficient excuse for my troubling you with this letter. You have doubtless before this come to some resolution about it, and the more so as Government not only have refused to transfer the site and money, but also in their communication to you of the date 29th of June last decline the responsibility of dictating how the money shall be spent. It seems to me that the time is fully come when it would be wise and expedient on your part to make this resolution known. The points on which I especially wish for information are these:—

"1. Do you intend to carry out the origina Trust, and, if so, how soon?

"2. If not, whom have you appointed in your stead?

"3. When do the lay members of your body intend to redeem their pledge given to the public of refunding the misappropriated money, and how soon can the whole be available?

"I hope you will believe that no impertinent curiosity induces these questions; but three years have already nearly passed since the foundations of the school building were laid, and, unless some attempt at action be made, three more may pass in indifference and neglect; and what was so generously given by the Government at the beginning for the public good, may ultimately be entirely lost to it—a consequence which, I think, all parties would deplore.—I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"(Signed) MARY PRESCOTT.

"Government Cooperage, July 18th, Saturday."

Reply to the foregoing, received (after two months) without attestation or signature of any kind whatever:—

"The Trustees of Saint Thomas's Cathedral acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Miss Mary Prescott, dated Saturday, July 18, relative to the Fort Christian Schools Trust Fund.

"At present they are not in a position to return any reply to her enquiries.

"Saint Thomas's Cathedral, Sept. 16, 1868.

"Miss Mary Prescott, Cooperage, Bombay."

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 19).

THE "Indian Public Opinion" publishes the following telegram received from the Frontier, dated 16th instant:—

"The sanction of Government having been received for the commencement of operations against the Hill tribes on the Black Mountain, no further delay is likely to take place. A Brigade will be held in reserve at Rawul Pindee, so as to be ready to move in support, if needed; but it is not expected that the force now under General Wilde will meet with anything able to check its progress."

The same paper also publishes the following telegram, dated the 15th instant:—

"It is believed that as soon as the mortars which passed through Rawul Pindee yesterday reach Huzara, arrangements will be made for the onward move of the Force. On the Kohat border a police post has been attacked. Police behaved splendidly, and drove off attacking party with a loss on our side of one killed. Possibly this attack has been made at the instigation of the Akhoond of Swat, who watches our movements in Huzara with some anxiety."

Not having received this intelligence from any of our own correspondents, we doubt if it is correct, and fancy our contemporary must have been again misinformed.

(*Mofussilite, Sept.* 17.)

A LETTER dated Camp Agrore, September 10th, mentions that the services of Colonel H. C. Johnstone, of the Punjab Survey, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and under the orders of General Wilde, for the purpose of surveying the country our troops may pass through during "the campaign in Huzara." Colonel Johnstone will also have charge of the Intelligence Department of the Army." Our correspondent adds that "the enemy have not ventured into the plains since they received their lesson on the 12th of last month; but there are numbers watching on the spurs of the Black Mountain."

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A MADRAS CLERGYMAN.

(*Madras Times, Sept.* 17.)

ON Wednesday morning last (the 16th) an incident occurred in the Fort which, while startling the usual quiet of the place, showed what dauntless and noble deeds men are capable of who are influenced by feelings of pure humanity. While the Reverend Dr. Sayers, Acting Garrison Chaplain, was taking his usual morning walk on the rampart facing the sea, and adjoining the sea-gate of the Fort, he observed, while yet at a considerable distance, a soldier deliberately coming up to the edge of the rampart, and immediately afterwards throw himself into the ditch below, a height some fifteen feet or more. Dr. Sayers ran rapidly to the spot whence the man had disappeared. Apparently the man was fast sinking, for, in a moment after his arrival, Dr. Sayers himself was seen to disappear, dressed as he was, over the rampart. Some officers who happened to observe this from their own residence, immediately ran up the rampart, whence they saw Dr. Sayers holding up the soldier by the hair of his head, and himself treading water. By this time several soldiers and others descended the steps leading to the ditch, and helped both the doctor and the soldier to land, on reaching which Dr. Sayers was warmly grasped by the hand by his friends who were on the spot, and congratulated on his gallant and noble conduct, while a murmur of approbation ran through the crowd. Beyond a thorough wetting, Dr. Sayers sustained no injury whatever. It is supposed that the soldier attempted to commit suicide. The case will be investigated in due course. We have all kinds of rewards and honours and medals for gallant actions in flood and field—but why not have some distinctive token of honour for deeds such as Dr. Sayers has done? We remember reading an article, about two years ago, on this subject in "All the Year Round," and another some years ago in the "Cornhill," in which the writer advocates the establishment of an order of merit of this kind.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st September.—By command of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, Sirdar Zoolfikar Khan, younger brother of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, was released from prison to-day. As it had long been proposed by the Ameer Sahib to send the Sirdar to Jellalabad, he was despatched in that direction this very day. It having been reported to the Cabul Governor this day by Asmatoollah Khan, the new Governor of Jellalabad, that Nasroollah Khan, with the son of Shah Murdan Khan, had gone to Lallpoora to obtain protection from Nowroz Khan, son of Saadut Khan, he issued purwanahs to the Khans of Lallpoora ordering them to seize Nasroollah Khan as soon as

be assumed as persons of responsibility. There was corroboration on behalf of the prisoners, and he submitted that the evidence on their behalf must be supported, and that the whole effect of this case was that now [illegible] actions the priest had brought [illegible]ths of the prisoners to prevent [illegible] him on his trial for perjury. [illegible]lloch's address His Lordship recalled Mr. Pyne and the third translator, who stated [illegible] translation of one of the [illegible] to prosecutor by prisoner [illegible] documents [illegible]med)—and were of opinion [illegible] have been "power" (or [illegible] not "power of attorney" [illegible].

[illegible] proceeded to address the jury on [illegible]

[illegible] said he was sorry to stop the counsel, [illegible] could not allow him to comment on the conduct of the Court. The counsel had kept this [illegible] beside them all day, but on seeing it [illegible] be right to let an in[illegible]mation go to the jury and so had taken [illegible] the south door.

Mr. McCulloch replied that he could have understood that were the evidence in favour of the prisoner [illegible] such a procedure in [illegible] heard.

His Lordship said that nothing should be done that was incorrect, and certainly a wrong translation was something incorrect. This had been corrected and counsel had no right to comment on that as a hardship.

Mr. McCulloch said that his defence had been laid and he could not now argue on this more than he could now bring evidence for the defence. However if His Lordship shut his (the learned counsel's) mouth he would not enter into any altercation, but he would protest against it as a hardship and an unfairness to his client, and he would say nothing more.

His Lordship then summed up, showing that though in civil courts the judges had to decide on the evidence before them though they had a doubt the other way, still in this case the jury were not to be influenced by any inkling of the previous decision, but were independent judges and should give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at shortly after eight o'clock and were recalled at ten, when the foreman stated they were divided and had no hopes of ever agreeing.

His Lordship said he could not discharge them at present, and in reply to some of the jurors repeated part of his former instructions.

The jury then retired and His Lordship waited till half past ten, but as they had not agreed then, they were locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Syed Ally, domestic servant, was ordered to suffer six stripes for stealing four annas from the pocket of one Jayram Heera.—Gunnoo Essoo, a reputed thief, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for the theft of a turban and coat.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULTS.—Nunee (woman) charged her husband, Gooman Boder, with assaulting her. The prisoner had accused Nunee of infidelity, given her some blows, and broken her necklace and pulled off her nose-ring. Being found guilty, he was fined Rs. 15.—Garroo Bhikoo and Succaram were, for assaulting one Narayen Appa fined Rs. 2 each.—Hammond Kennard, seaman of the ship *Aeon*, charged Captain Owens and the chief mate with assaulting him on Sunday last. The complainant was speaking with the boatswain, when the mate told him to keep quiet, and afterwards came up to him and struck him with his fist; after which he had him put in irons. The captain, he alleged, had struck him on the temple with the irons. The captain was discharged and the mate fined Rs. 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE ACT OF 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very gratifying to see that the Legislative Council, on the representation of the members of the Brahmo and Prarthana Somajes, has taken action with a view to legalize the marriages of those who, not professing or belonging to any religion recognized by the laws of the land, and unable to go through the rites and ceremonies prescribed by some to legalize marriage, had, consequently, to establish a form of ceremony of their own—more in consonance with their religious beliefs and convictions.

But in one special case the Act will have a tendency to do considerable indirect harm. You remark that "a perfectly catholic and tolerant Act would not in any way take the religious belief of the parties into account, but would provide a legal form of marriage for all its subjects, not otherwise provided for, whatever their belief or non-belief." There is one other thing that I would wish to bring to your notice. The Act prohibits the marriage of cousins-german. I cannot understand what could have induced the framer of the Act to reject a union which is practised by almost the whole of mankind—civilized or otherwise—and which is held by the natives of India as the holiest and happiest. The Act has a retrospective effect. May not some serious complications arise on account of this prohibition? In my humble opinion the schedule would be none the worse for being minus this particular prohibition.

A. C. D.

21st September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

ACCORDING to the "Trimulgherry Advertiser," there has been a remarkable hunt here last week, the performers being a mounted ensign, a one-eyed caster, seven dogs of sorts, and a fox. The latter came to grief after a magnificent run,—if we are to take the mounted ensign's own words for it,—and I only hope that the next time this gallant officer goes out to *la chasse*, your correspondent may be there to see.

While on the subject of advertisements, have you remarked a couple that appear in the "Madras Times" of the 12th instant? Here they are, for they are too good to be lost:—

NOTICE.

"MRS. M. A MAYERS begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen and the public, that she will kill a well-fed China pig, belonging to a gentleman, nice, fat, and cleanly fed, on Sunday the 13th September, and also good sausages will be had. Price, fresh pork 3as. per lb., and sausages 6as. per lb. All orders to be sent to general market at her stall No. 51, and printed tickets will be had with the supply."

The above offers matter for reflection and distraction. We learn—first, what we never knew before, I hope, that ladies and gentlemen form no part of the public; secondly, that ladies in Madras kill pigs, and that they kill them "on Sunday;" thirdly, that it is a recommendation to Piggywiggy if he can be said to belong to "a gentleman;" and, fourthly, that *also* good sausages will be had, *apropos* of nothing. This is an extraordinary advertisement, but it is nothing to the following, which appears in the same paper:—

FOUND STRAYING.

"Among the shipping in the Madras Roads, on the night of Wednesday, the 9th inst., a Milch Cow. The owner, on proving his title, can have the same by applying on board the ship "Afghan," and paying expenses."

Found straying! a cow, among the shipping in the Madras Roads! Did ever anyone hear the like? If she had been "swimming" now—but "straying," as if it was an every day weakness of bovine nature "to stray" in the boisterous roads of Madras.

A dangerous epidemic has broken out here among the horses of the cavalry regiments and batteries. The 18th Hussars, 4th Light Cavalry and Artillery have already suffered severe loss, and the disease does not appear to be on the decrease. The sickness appears to be an affection of the liver, combined with fever, and is fatal in a very short time. The premonitory symptoms are—1st, that the horse refuses his feed; and 2ndly, that his gums are remarkable for a yellow tinge of colour. It is to be hoped that the disease may not spread, as we are already badly off for horseflesh in this part of the world, and can ill afford to spare the few we have got.

There have been tremendously heavy rains lately to the southward. The Kistnah has been swollen to an extraordinary extent, and our Madras mails arrive every two or three days in strange confusion. We have come to take it quite as a matter of course, if we receive three newspapers, instead of one, in a morning. Indeed, we are rather thankful to get any at all.

Mr. Cordery, Assistant Resident, has returned home in ill health. His departure is much regretted, and it is hoped he may quickly return to us. This gentleman is considered to be "one of the most rising young men in India," and he has undoubtedly remarkable talents.

Your correspondent hears that General DeSanmarez is likely to leave Secundrabad, at the end of the year, on his promotion to a higher grade, and that General Shubrick, from Bellary, will take his place. There is a rumour also to the effect that General McCleverty intends resigning the Madras Command.

Your correspondent hears that Mr. Thomas Jones, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present in Madras, is likely to come up here for the purpose of having an interview with H. H. the Nizam.

THE POSTAL ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce, through its chairman, has addressed the Government of Madras as follows (under date the 13th August) advocating the relinquishment of the present postal route between Bombay and Madras, via Poona and Bangalore, and the adoption of a new route via Sholapore and Tadpatry:—

The recent delays in the transmission of mails between Madras and Bombay, and *vice versa*, and the great inconvenience occasioned thereby, not only to the mercantile community, but to the public generally, have attracted much attention from the members of this Chamber, and they have accordingly requested me to bring the general question of the conveyance of these mails once again to the consideration of Government.

2. It appears to the Chamber that the time has now arrived when the postal route, *vid* Poona and Bangalore, may be advantageously abandoned in favour of the far more direct route from Sholapore and Tadpatry, the respective termini at present of the Bombay and Madras lines of Railway. I am desired particularly to call your attention to the fact, that by the present mail route between the two Presidencies, the mails travel by railroad, a distance of 335 miles only, viz:—

	Miles.
From Bombay to Poona	119
" Bangalore to Madras	216
	335

while by the proposed new line of route they would be carried 512 miles by rail, viz:—

	Miles.
From Bombay to Sholapore	282
" Tadpatry to Madras	230
	512

3. With regard to the ordinary roads, it appears that the distance from Poona to Bangalore by the route on which the mails are conveyed in carts is about 500 miles, while the distance between Sholapore and Tadpatry would appear to be about 300 miles only. While, therefore, the proposed new route has 177 miles more of railway, it has 200 miles less of road communication than the old one, and its superiority in these two particulars becomes very conspicuous.

4. The Chamber understands that the roads between the present railway termini are in several places very imperfect, especially in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, but the Chamber is not aware that even here the roads offer, at all events, during several months of the year, any serious obstacles to communication by horse dawk and tappal runners. It is known, moreover, that the railway works beyond Sholapore are so advanced that trollies and engines have been running for some time past over a considerable portion of the first section, and that the entire section from Sholapore to Goolburgah (70 miles) may be expected to be opened in the course of a few months. In the Madras territory, the road from Tadpatry, via Gooty and Adony, to the borders of the Presidency, and even to Raichore and Dewasoogoor in the Kistna Doab, is, it is believed, for the most part a made road, and could, therefore, be rendered serviceable for mail carts.

Under these circumstances, the Chamber would earnestly recommend the desirability of a change of mail route to the consideration of Government. It seems to the Chamber that, even if it be not found possible at present to divert the whole of the mails, *via* Sholapore and Tadpatry, it may still be practicable to establish at once a really useful and efficient "express" service; leaving the heavy portions of the mails to be carried by the Poona and Bangalore route, until the roads between the present railway termini have been put in proper working order. It is hoped, however, that efforts will be made to carry the whole of the mails by the shorter and more direct route. On that route every month will now be increasing the extent of railway communication, and thus facilitating the conveyance of the mails; whereas no material improvement can be looked for on the existing route. As it seems doubtful whether through railway communication between Madras and Bombay will be established until 1871 or 1872, the necessity of making early arrangements for adopting the new route becomes all the more apparent. So great is the confidence which is entertained in its practicability by persons capable from their local knowledge of forming a sound judgment on the question that were a contract offered for the conveyance of the mails between Sholapore and Tadpatry, the time allowed being 36 hours, it would, the Chamber is assured, be readily taken up, allowing 30 hours more for the railway journey on either side, the mails might thus be conveyed from Bombay to Madras, and *vice versa*, in a space of 66 hours. At the present moment, 13th August, the mail is six days out from Bombay, and it will not reach Madras until to-morrow forenoon.

5. In conclusion, I am to call your attention to the following extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 29th November 1866, copy of which was furnished to the Chamber with the Order of Government, No. 1314, of 24th December 1866. Colonel Pears' remarks have an important bearing on the subject matter of this letter. He writes—

"Some time ago I had under notice the expediency of making use of the railway beyond Poona to Sholapore, and diverting these mails by the route thence to Bellary and Cuddapah; but this plan had to be put aside, as it was found that the length of line by this route between the railway at Sholapore and Cuddapah was nearly 400 miles, and the road nearly throughout impracticable for a mail cart. Since the opening of the railway to Cuddapah and Moodanoor I have had this route again under consideration, but find that it would not be safe or expedient to adopt it, until another instalment of the railway is opened either from Sholapore or from Moodanoor. When this takes place I hope to be able to arrange for their carriage, either by horse dawk or runners, over the reduced distance in less time than by the present route, *via*, Poona and Mangalore. As a preliminary step to this end, I lately addressed the Resident of Hyderabad and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, and have been informed by the former that the next section of the Railway from Sholapore is not expected to be opened until the end of 1868, and by the latter that the section from Moodanoor to Gooty will probably be opened by the middle of the same year."

With reference to these remarks the Chamber would merely observe that the Madras Railway is now finished from Moodanoor to Tadpatry, and that the Bombay line from Sholapore to Goolburgah is rapidly approaching completion. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Postmaster General is now in a position to carry out the desired change of mail route between Madras and Bombay.

The above memorial was referred for report to the Officiating Postmaster of Madras, who, on 24th August, wrote as follows:—

"In acknowledging the receipt of your Memorandum of the 15th instant, forwarding for report letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, advocating the adoption of the mail route, *via* Sholapore and Tadpatry, in lieu of the present one, *via* Hurryhur and Bangalore, I have the honour to submit that the subject has met with my earnest attention, and I have been for some time collecting data whereon I may found a proposition to be submitted to the Government of India for this proposed change."

A WORD FOR EARL MAYO.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 19.)

IT may have been a subject of surprise to some of our readers, that we have not yet expressed our opinion on the appointment of Earl Mayo to the Governor-Generalship of this country. The fact is that, while we know comparatively little about Earl Mayo, the storm of indignation which has greeted his appointment, was naturally suggestive of the existence of strong positive disqualifications, regarding which, we should, in time, be fully enlightened. After a careful study of what has been said upon the subject we are driven to the conclusion that party feeling with which public opinion in this country may happily discard all sympathy, has had much more to do with the outcry than reason. Earl Mayo appears to be a man, who, after holding for a considerable period, and under the most critical circumstances, an office of some responsibility, has neither done, nor left undone, anything to elicit the censure of one of the most exacting of publics. All that the worst enemies of the Ministry at a time when the whole country is under the influence of political passion, have been able to allege against Earl Mayo, is of a purely negative nature. The entire accusation may be summed up under two heads; he has never shown any of the higher qualities of a statesman, and he has no Indian knowledge. It is not attempted to show that he has failed to display great statesmanship in a position which demanded great statesmanship; or that he has had opportunities of acquiring Indian experience, and failed to profit by them. Whatever force these charges possess, must fall entirely upon the Ministry, and not at all upon Earl Mayo; and the difficulty of disembarrassing the latter from the criticism to which the former may have rendered themselves obnoxious by appointing him is a misfortune to a statesman about to enter on duties alike novel and arduous, which, we think, it would be ungenerous on the part of the Indian Press to increase. If there was any statesman available for the appointment, possessed of the qualities which Earl Mayo has not had an opportunity of displaying, the Ministry may have acted unwisely in appointing him; we say, may have acted unwisely, for his colleagues may have had opportunities of judging of Earl Mayo's potential qualifications, which the public have not. The statesmen who posses these qualifications, might, however, be counted on the fingers of one hand, and so ignorant are the public of themerits of the question, that they do not even know whether any one of them was willing to accept the appointment or not.

The appointment is, in any case, an accomplished fact, and the Indian public may very well, if on grounds of policy alone, be so much more just to Earl Mayo than their brethren at home, as to give him a fair field. We cannot but remember that the Governor-Generalship of this country, has both made and unmade, great reputations. As to Indian knowledge, we know here much better than the English public, what is the real value of such experience gained at home. The man who has studied India in his office, or by his fireside, in the light of blue-books, or of newspaper articles embodying the essence of the humbug of the day, is very likely to be a more or less dangerous "doctrinaire." Of all the statesmen who have acquired a reputation for having epitomised India at home, who is there that would not have to unlearn much before he could be an acceptable ruler to the people of India? Earl Mayo has at least nothing to unlearn; and though he has much to learn, we have no reason to assume that he is incapable of learning.

A PLEA FOR PORT CANNING.

(*Friend of India, Sept.* 17.)

THE present Government of Bengal has made out a strong case against Port Canning. No less than three quarters of a million sterling of public money has been spent in an attempt to create a port at the head of the Mutlah creek, and on the railway connecting it with Calcutta. Very few ships take advantage of the port. The Municipality is insolvent. Nearly a lac of rupees a year is spent on the port establishments. The railway has never met its working expenses, and requires large expenditure for its repair, while more than half a million of capital continues to be sunk unproductively. Finally, Mr. Schiller, the spirited projector, frankly admitting that he has greatly underrated the task of calling into existence an undertaking which "should never have rested on private shoulders," sees no hope for its success but in the utterly hopeless prospect of Government giving a guarantee on two millions of capital to a company which will manage the railway, the present Port Canning works, and the Soonderbun lands. Mr. Grey has accordingly come to the conclusion "that Government would not be justified in imposing on the public revenues further expenditure on account of Port Canning." And with the views which he afterwards expresses as to the character of the Hooghly and the trade of Calcutta—he writes of the deterioration of the one and the growth of the other as "remote contingencies"—he could come to no other conclusion. But he would not abandon Canning as a port without giving a year's notice, and he would still preserve the existing roads, tanks, and drainage out of the rents of the town lots which he would let to cultivators. Mr. Grey says nothing about the railway, and we can hardly imagine that he would tear up the rails. The capital has been already sunk, and the line runs through cultivated land for half of its length. The Government of India, with whom the financial responsibility rests, takes a slightly more sanguine view than the Lieutenant-Governor. The Port Canning Company's great rice mills are about to begin working; the Secretary of State is sending experimental cargoes of stores to the port; and the Government has as yet no experience of the working of the railway which has so recently been thrown on its hands. So, as suggested indeed by Mr. Grey, the fate of Port Canning has been postponed till 5th September next to allow the public and the grantees to express their opinion.

Now it will not do to take any other than a broad view of this question. It is all very well for Mr. Chapman, the Commissioner who has very properly raised the question, to assert that the project was taken up under the influence of a "panic" as to the state of the Hooghly. Lord Dalhousie was hardly the man to act under such an influence, and as a matter of fact we cannot remember that any such feeling generally existed, nor can we trace it in the columns of this journal which has always moderately supported the undertaking. The enterprise was one deliberately undertaken by the most far-seeing Governor-General India has had for half a century, and if it had been as deliberately carried out the "Gazette" would not have been filled with these lamentations. For no one who has watched the fruition of Lord Dalhousie's plans will agree with Mr. Grey that "none of the conditions of success, so far as the action of Government can secure success in such a matter, would appear to have been wanting." We trace the failure of the port very largely to the fact that all these conditions were supplied too late or to an insufficient extent. Lord Dalhousie passed away, and then the scheme became the football of three Governments, the two Governments of Bengal and numerous Secretaries of State in succession. Take the Government of India. Lord Dalhousie supported the scheme after the deliberate report of a committee on the dangerous state of the Hooghly, as part of his statesmanlike project of covering the Sonderbuns with cultivation so as to rescue the fertile area of 6,000 miles from desolation and to add to the health of Calcutta. Under his rules half that area has been allotted to capitalists who have introduced labour and have brought 2,100 square miles under the plough. The Port Canning Company is bringing much of that cultivation to bear on it. Port Canning, which was meant to be not merely an auxiliary port to Calcutta, but the grain and produce emporium of the Soonderbuns and Eastern districts. Lord Canning, driven about by opposing advisers, never gave the project any but the most fickle support. The same is true of Sir John Lawrence. Take the Government of Bengal. Sir F. Halliday tried to help the scheme, but he was opposed by Sir John Grant in the Government of India. Sir John Grant succeeded and his first act was to order the bridge works at the Piallee Creek. This forced the company to double the capital and of course the guaranteed interest. Sir Cecil Beadon found the railway open and the port ready, but his good intentions were opposed by the Government of India. Then the Railway Company, last of all, chose to fancy that its interests were opposed to those of the port which had called it into existence, and when traffic came either refused to carry it save on exorbitant rates or delayed in providing facilities for it. Mr. Chapman's letter shows unconsciously, and therefore all the more conclusively, that the project has failed thus far because the authorities first opposed it and then yielded trifling concessions when too late. They neither took it up with the single-eyed energy of Lord Dalhousie, nor frowned on it. But they have coquetted with it in a manner that has made ruin inevitable and for which the public have had to pay.

Is Port Canning, therefore, to be abandoned even if a year's experience of the new rice mills and the Secretary of State's cargoes should be unfavourable? We hope not. A year is not sufficient long for the experiment. Let Port Canning be declared a free port for five years, and the trial will be more satisfactory. The estaolishment may be kept up and the railway be preserved in running order at slight expense for that time. If Government will as heartily encourage the port as it has hitherto discouraged it by word and act while doling out small sums, we venture to predict success. It is important to the public that 600,000*l.* of railway capital and 200,000*l.* of other expenditure should not be rashly thrown away, and that considerable liabilities for compensation to grantees and others should not be hastily incurred. But we would stake the existence of the port on the two higher issues which Mr. Grey raises. He writes of the deterioration of the navigation of the Hooghly and the unwieldy expansion of its trade within the next ten years as "remote contingencies." The Hooghly is certainly supposed to be in a better condition than it has been for years. But it is not, therefore, satisfactory. Losses of ships are as frequent as ever; delays are no less common, and the state of the shoals no less dangerous than they were when Mr. Leonard went home to send out the *Agitator* to clear the river. Nothing has come of his plans, and it can only be said that we go blindly on till another of Mr. Chapman's "panics" occurs. The "James and Mary" above and the dangers below Diamond Harbour still exist, while nothing will ever shorten the distance and the winding intricacies or reduce the heavy pilotage charges between the Sandheads and Calcutta. And Calcutta will continue to be the most expensive port in the world. But we are content to rest the claims of Port Canning on the growth of the trade of Calcutta. Look at its course in the past twenty years:—

Year.	Merchandise. £	Total Trade. £
1847-48.....	12,892,305	14,035,756
1857-58.....	20,785,473	23,455,254
1867-68.....	41,680,691	47,750,515

The trade has doubled every ten years. We cannot expect the rate to be less when the railway system of the Gangetic valley and Eastern Bengal has been completed, and when Assam has justice done to it. But wet docks might be made in Calcutta? No one who read the evidence of Sir John Lawrence's Committee on that subject, or who knows what the soil of Bengal is, will hold that opinion, especially when nature has made such noble wet docks in the Mutlah 23 miles off, reached in one tide from the sea and connected with Calcutta by a railway. The greatest opponents of Port Canning admit the superiority of the Mutlah to Calcutta, and that, if their anticipations as to the "remoteness" of such contingencies as the deterioration of the Hooghly and the large expansion of its trade prove baseless, that port must be resorted to. After such concessions and an expenditure of three quarters of a million of public money, it is surely the act of common prudence to endeavour heartily to utilise that capital and prepare for these contingencies. Let Government send its business to the port and declare it free for five years, and the railway will not only pay but a little Calcutta will be created.

SANITARY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

A COPY of the following despatch of the Secretary of State for India was forwarded to the Madras Government by the Government of India on the 6th July, with a request that the Governor in Council would favour the Supreme Government "with a full expression of his views on all the points noticed by the Secretary of State in connection with this subject."

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 23rd April 1868, No. 14, (Sanitary).

In continuation of my Despatch of the 30th November, No. 1 of 1867, in the Sanitary Department, I desire to draw the attention of your Excellency in Council to the following remarks and suggestions, and to request that I may be furnished with information on the various points indicated, so as to show the progress made in sanitary improvement in India, since the subject first attracted the special attention of the Government of India.

2. First, with reference to military sanitation, I desire to be informed what arrangements have been made for introducing into the Indian Medical Service the sanitary provisions contained in the Regulations issued by Lord Herbert, under date 7th October 1859, and which will be found at page 44 of the "Suggestions in regard to Sanitary works required for improving Indian Stations," published in 1864.

3. I desire further to be informed how far it has been found possible to give effect to the recommendations made by Commanding Officers for removing causes of diseases pointed out by Medical Officers in Barracks and Cantonments. Copies of the orders issued in each of the three Presidencies, for giving effect to the measures referred to in these two paragraphs, should be forwarded with your reply.

4. Proceeding to the subject of health of towns and civil stations, I have already expressed my approval of the appointment of special Medical Sanitary Inspectors for each Government and Administration immediately subordinate to your Excellency in Council; but I desire now to be informed of the organization by which it is proposed, under the Medical Sanitary Inspector's supervision, to secure the health and cleanliness of towns and villages under each Government. In large towns, it is presumed the municipalities will be rendered available for this duty; but I should wish to be informed of the mode in which each Government will satisfy itself that the municipality of any given town performs its duty in this respect. I would ask further what arrangements will be made for attaining the same object in small towns and villages.

5. I would direct the attention of your Excellency in Council to pages 32, 33, and 34 of the "Suggestions," and to desire to be informed in what manner it is intended to provide for the execution of the duties therein indicated. I would, at the same time, invite your Excellency in Council to consider, in relation to Sections 1 and 2 of the "Suggestions," whether the works there recommended can be carried out, and in what manner the cost shall be provided.

6. I think it is a question well worthy of the attention of your Excellency in Council whether, with reference to the construction of various sanitary works, it would not be advantageous to send some competent Engineer Officers to England to study the systems of drainage, water supply, sewage, irrigation, and other general sanitary improvements now in operation in this country. They will thus acquire a practical experience, which will be of the greatest value to them when employed in similar duties in India.

7. I would particularly commend to the consideration of your Excellency in Council, the very important subject of introducing an uniform system of registration of deaths. Such a registration, together with a careful periodical census, must constitute a necessary ground-work for all useful discussion of questions connected with the public health. Some very judicious remarks on this subject will be found in the 6th Section (page 35) of the "Suggestions."

8. I have, in the course of these remarks referred several times to the "Suggestions in regard to Sanitary works required for improving Indian Stations," published in 1864. These suggestions, which were submitted by the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Committee, I consider to be of very great practical value, and I consider it to constitute a good foundation for sanitary inquiry and work in India. I desire, therefore, that a report may be called for from each Government, stating what steps have been taken for giving effect in each Presidency and Administration to the recommendations contained in the "Suggestions." The reports should also state what modifications of the "Suggestions" and the reports thus founded on them, it will be very possible for a competent officer, under the orders of your Excellency in Council, to frame a manual of principles and instructions, which will be of the greatest service to all officers employed in the Public Health Department.

The Government of Madras has requested the Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency to give an expression of his views on the points referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the despatch, and the Board of Revenue has been asked to state whether they have determined on any measures for introducing the system of Registration of deaths into the towns in this Presidency.

FAIRS OF INDIA.

(*The Times.*)

THE annual statement of the condition and progress of India, issued by the Secretary of State, notices various agricultural exhibitions and fairs of last year. The success of the exhibition of agricultural and industrial products of the North-West Provinces, held at Agra, was far greater than had been anticipated. There was free admission except on the days of opening and closing, and large crowds of the agricultural classes availed themselves of the opportunity. Every endeavour was made to enable the people to understand that the aim of the Government was simply to promote their general good; and the effect produced upon the native mind was considerable. The cost of the exhibition was less than 25,000*l.*; 2,500*l.* was received from the Imperial, and 2,500*l.* from the local Government, and the rest was contributed from local and municipal resources. At the exhibition at Bareilly the steam engines and machinery imported for drainage and irrigation works, exhibited in full operation, attracted great attention. The Etawah fair was specially successful last year. It is a native fair, and originated in the desire of the people to celebrate the opening of a new square in the centre of the city, constructed principally from their own resources. The fair lasted 15 days, during which time nearly 70,000*l.* worth of European and native manufactured goods were disposed of by retail, and it is supposed that there were 200,000 visitors. The whole of the arrangements were entrusted to the native municipality, and it is worthy of notice that no accident, *contretemps*, or crime is said to have occurred. The annual fair at Hurdwar, taking its name from this town, and held on the banks of the Ganges near Roorkee, is a well-known Hindoo place of pilgrimage, were a large concourse of people assemble for the purpose of bathing in the sacred stream and for other religious ceremonies. Every twelfth year it assumes large proportions, and last year it was computed that the numbers on the great bathing-day did not fall far short of 2,885,000. The measures taken by the officers of the Government to avoid confusion and insure comfort to the people were very efficient and successful, and the people gratefully acknowledged the attention received from the police. The conservancy and sanitation of the various camping grounds was not neglected, and the principle of dry earth sewage was generally adopted. Of other meetings it may suffice to say that the exhibitions at Nagpore and Jubbulpore have been the means of bringing landowners to purchase and use hydraulic and agricultural machinery for their different districts. At Jubbulpore nearly 5,000*l.* worth of articles shown in this department were purchased. The landowners and traders came in crowds—Koonbees and Lodhees from the Nerbudda Valley, Rajpoots from the borders of Bundelcund and Baghelcund, and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes from the wilds of Mundla and Seonee. Agricultural exhibitions at Calicut and Machery, in the Madras Presidency, were also well attended. Agricultural machinery, produce, and stock were exhibited at the annual Mhyjee fair, in the Khandeish collectorate of the Bombay Presidency; and the machinery for lifting water for irrigation purposes, the winnowing machine, the chaff-cutter, and the grain-bruiser attracted great attention from the assembled agriculturists. Two of the winnowing machines had been purchased by the collector, and were sent into the wheat districts of the Taptee valley, where it was expected they would soon pay their expenses on being worked for hire.

POLITICAL LIFE AS A PROFESSION.

(*Spectator, August* 22.)

A DISCUSSION is going on, in which we may as well join, as to whether political life as a profession pays, whether it is worth the while, as we understand it, of an educated youngster with some capital to make the government of the country his business, as he would make anything else, say, the management of his estate, or journalism, or diplomacy, or the bar. In plainer words, is it well for a young man, or a man in early but full manhood, who feels in himself the power to do things, to strive for a seat in Parliament, and deliberately try to fit himself for high Parliamentary office? Is it not, it is asked in very plain language, easier to acquire as much influence, and find as much occupation, and altogether to get as much done by remaining outside Parliament as by sitting within it? Why go through the more or less dirty and exhausting work of conciliating electors, and convincing stupid persons, and browbeating malignant fools, when as much can be effected by much pleasanter work outside? It is an important question, that, for if it is answered as we half suspect an acute observer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" wishes it should be answered, Parliamentary government in Great Britain stands condemned. The moment it is not worth the while of a "good man,"—we use the epithet in its very broadest sense,—to go into Parliament, the moment constituencies have to "put up" with anybody they can get, the existing scheme of Government ends, and the British people, at all events, will have to invent a new one. This country will not be controlled long by Governors decidedly inferior to the average of the governed, will show no more respect for "members" simply because they are members than it has repeatedly shown for lords or priests simply because they are lords or priests. It is always possible that another of Mr. Disraeli's strange prophecies might come true, that the country might imbibe a contempt or a dislike for the House of Commons; and if it did, the House would infallibly go down, and we should try some other form of administration. Government by public meeting is not, we may be sure, the final outcome of the human or indeed of the Anglo-Saxon intellect, limited as the latter may be in inventiveness. Such a change would be rapidly accelerated, if it were indeed true that the profession of governing were unattractive, and it is worth while to inquire if it be really so.

We doubt it very greatly, at all events as yet. It is true that we English have, by a series of blunders, some of them wilful, some of them accidental, done our very best to make politics as a profession unattractive to the able. Not really respecting birth, and professing not to reverence wealth, we have almost made birth or wealth the condition of the competitive examination for power. Any member of the thirty-one governing families has a chance of entering the House even if he has not a shilling, or, at all events, not more than will secure him a bare maintenance, and so has almost any one with a hundred thousand pounds clear of the world. Without either of those advantages the course would be a hard one for either orator or administrator, for Cicero or Augustus. An effort has been making for some time, and is very perceptible in this election, to remove this preliminary obstacle to ambition; but it is not a very wise one, and does not work very pleasantly. The party will help, we are very often told, and sometimes it does help; but usually the subscription for a seat is very like a subscription to hounds, it is very hard to collect, and when collected, self-respect is, to say the best of it, just a trifle ragged. Then we have reduced the pecuniary rewards of success in a style which is only wise if we wish office to be a monopoly of the rich. The pay in cash is not quite so bad as it is the fashion to call it, for it is pay given to men with establishments, is, as it were, extra pay, and in that sense is sufficient, but still by itself it is no temptation. Nobody grows rich in office, and half the mental power which attains a Secretaryship would attain the first rank in any other profession, except indeed the Army, in which we bravely give the preference to money over capacity; and the Church, in which we piously decree that promotion shall depend on sheer favouritism. The reward in social position is no doubt considerable, but it tends to diminish, as the stupid rich crowd in; and so, we fancy, does the desire to gain that particular reward. The plutocracy still thirst for it strongly, but it does not influence the ambitious and the competent as it did, or we should see the ambitious and the competent make efforts to which those made are child's play. Every London seat may be said to be open to any such man if he has a thousand pounds, and the metropolitan seats nevertheless go begging, or, as in Marylebone, fall to people whom their supposed supporters by no means heartily admire. Moreover, to such social advantage as a seat confers there is a distinct penalty attaching to criticism it involves. Life under a burning-glass is not in itself the pleasantest of lives, and with the growth of the press in power, ability, and watchfulness, every public man begins to live with the light concentrated upon his face, till half his strength is exhausted in keeping his eyes from the glare. And then the pay in power, most attractive reward of all, is, or rather appears to be, very small. The sweetness of power as an intellectual gratification depends, we take it, upon the degree in which it approaches pure volition. To command by willing—that, no doubt, is an immense luxury, the more a luxury the more a ruler thinks that his right of command is a benefit to the people whose welfare he desires. To have the power just now of willing a perfect educational scheme into existence! We know, or fancy we know, a dozen men who to enjoy that would endure the Chinese punishment for treason, slow brushing to death with a fine curry-comb. But to have only the power of persuading thirteen other men that if 657 others, most of them egregiously stupid, can be persuaded that the scheme is the right one, then, unless two or three newspapers scream at the innovation, the scheme may stand,—that is not perhaps so enjoyable a luxury, yet to that we have reduced what to an unconscious mockery we are pleased to denominate "power." Building is a small though a pleasant exercise of creative force, but our Ædile is not permitted to build except after a competition among eleven men, not one of whom considers that the paymaster has the faintest moral right to give him orders, to exercise any will at all, or indeed to do anything except pay him a per-centage carefully arranged so as to increase with waste.

Nevertheless, rewards are comparative, and in spite of all drawbacks, of the limitations placed on power, of incessant criticism, of tedious delay caused by the exclusive use of persuasion as the instrument of success, we question if any profession open to an Englishman offers rewards comparable with those offered to the energetic, the strong, and the philanthropic, by political life,—life in the House of Commons. In every profession failure is failure, but success in the House, even moderate success, a success of esteem, success which entitles you merely to courteous hearing, places you among the hundred or, it may be, the half hundred who virtually hold in commission the greatest, the most conspicuous, the most varied of the sovereignties of earth. Power has been limited, truly of late years, but the range of that limited power has been marvelously extended. It seems a small thing to be Under-Secretary for the Colonies, or India, or the War Office, or the Treasury, to have the privilege of making a remark in writing which your superior must read but may disregard; but that remark is made with full knowledge, that "must read" means influence, that that little bit of writing may profoundly affect a policy which is building or destroying states, kingdoms, and armies. The power of an English Secretary of State, so strictly limited in degree, is, perhaps, the widest in range which has ever, at least since the Roman Empire fell, been enjoyed by civilized men, and it is enjoyed without counterbalances, without that risk of insanity which poisons the cup alike of Cæsars and Czars, without danger of assassination, without that, so to speak, seeming necessity of crime which is the curse of all absolute rulers, from Czars to common slaveholders. Even Trajan is tempted to slaughter lest the Commonwealth suffer, but what disturbs the cool judgment of an English Great Mogul? What other profession offers anything like the same chance of such a reward? The Army, perhaps, to one man once in a couple of centuries. What career offers to any man, however able, the same chance of directly influencing history, using the terrible power of a great State as an instrument of his will, affecting for good or evil acts, measures, innovations which modify the future of the world? The greatest position conceivable by man is probably that of "Founder," of one among the few who have exerted creative power on politics. Well, that is the position *pro tanto* of the English Member, who can insert a new and considerable clause into an Education Act. Mr. Otway is not a very big person, only just belongs to the Century among whom power is in commission, yet just think of what he did when he secured the suppression of flogging in the Army! Every such man in his degree may help, really help, visibly help—if visibleness is any attraction—to overturn Governments, remodel policies, forbid oppressions, urge on changes which affect kingdoms, raise or depress races, create or set in motion resistless political machines. Is all that nothing, that it should be better and more attractive to manage a few farms, or plead a few causes, or issue a few ecclesiastical charges, or even to win a few very problematical battles? The comparison with journalism, the alternative which our contemporary probably intended, is scarcely fair, for a journalist is in England a Member of Parliament out of doors, with this personal drawback, that he is invisible to the people whom he sways. Out of London and the London sets, who knows anything of the men who by their pens can modify or arrest an Act? We say nothing of a reward which we suspect has over most men an irresistible power, the "triumph and the vanity, the rapture of the strife" of debate, where victory or defeat come quick as in the theatre, and a night may make of an insignificance a name quoted throughout the world. Actors say there is no fascination like that of acting—the applause comes back so instantly—and what is their reward to that of the man who feels the House sink slowly to the hush which shows him that his brain is exercising for the moment the power next sweetest to that of creative volition, the power of instilling will into those who can will effectively. We say nothing of the chance of supreme authority, authority like Palmerston's, when his will was a distinct element in the movement of the world, for if there is one psychological facts of our time more marked than another, it is the decrease of vanity in the young. Realism is killing the old sanguineness of youth. There are no sucking Chancellors at the Bar, only intending Judges of County Courts, and men who in the old days would have dreamed of the White Staff now calculate coolly whether the position of a prominent member is worth the hard work and late hours the effort for it will involve. But in spite of the atrocious literalness of the new generation, of the

WELLINGTON ON THE CAMPAIGN OF MOSCOW.

THE "Times," reviewing the latest volume of the new Wellington Despatches, of course deals with the famous memorandum on Napoleon's Campaign of 1812, which has already been referred to by our military correspondent:—

"The most remarkable of these papers, however, is the memorandum on the campaign of 1812, to which we have already referred. It is a composition of the very greatest ability, and places the events of that enterprise and the causes of its appalling failure before the reader with singular clearness. After commenting on the arrogance and short-sightedness of Napoleon's policy before the war, the Duke shows that even from the outset the expedition was ill-conducted. Napoleon had made immense preparations for carrying on a regular campaign; but, leaving behind his material and means of transport, he hurried forward by forced marches in order to reach the camp at Drissa, in the hope of crushing his enemy there:—

"Forced marches were to be undertaken, even from the Vistula, and were continued till the army reached the Dwina and Dnieper. The carts, the carriages, the cattle, and all the supplies brought from France and Italy were left behind; the difficulties of the enterprise were forgotten, and nothing thought of but the prospect of finding the enemy *en flagrant délit*, and of destroying him at one blow."

It may be urged, however, that almost any sacrifice was justifiable in order to attain the celerity requisite for the purpose of reaching the Russians near the frontier. The Duke shows, however, that forced marches, however successful in a country like Germany, in fact retarded the French army in a poor and half-peopled country like Poland:—

"Up to the Niemen Napoleon had already lost four days in comparison with an army moving by the ordinary marches. . . . Modern French armies moving by forced marches through poor and thinly-inhabited countries halt for one or more days in the neighbourhood of large towns, or in the richer and better inhabited districts, for the sake of *la maraude*, and thus the time is consumed. . . . The French army not only gained no time but lost time by its forced marches."

The army before it reached Wilna was greatly disorganized and exhausted, and Napoleon's first great move had been frustrated. Its state was already very bad:—

"Not less than 10,000 horses and many men are stated to have been left dead upon the road, and thousands of stragglers from their regiments were wandering about the country."

Napoleon, as is well known, halted for a considerable time at Wilna. This delay, which enabled the Russian armies, before widely separated, to unite and make good their retreat into the interior, is censured by every military writer. It was caused in part by the disorders and losses which had already injured the French army, and in part, as we know certainly now, because Napoleon hesitated for some days as to the direction of his further advance. The Duke pointed out what might have been done; yet we can understand Napoleon's pause, daring strategist as he usually was:—

"Napoleon must be supposed to have made up his mind as to what his object was in the war, and that this object was Moscow. He might then with safety have left the wings to pursue the enemy opposed to them respectively; and he might himself, with the Guards and the 4th Corps, have moved direct upon Vitepsk from Wilna, or upon Rudnia or even upon Smolensk. He ought to have made this movement as soon as possible after his arrival at Wilna. . . . He would have found himself at Vitepsk on the 20th of July, leaving Wilna as late as the 4th of July, with above 120,000 men between the two armies of the enemy, with no force in his front, with all their lines of communication at his mercy, and with a superior army following each of theirs."

The Duke criticizes with great ability Napoleon's famous flank march. But Napoleon calculated that this movement would induce Barclay to run the risk of a general engagement in front of Smolensk; and that General probably would have taken this step but for the example set by Wellington in the campaign in Portugal in 1810, ever before the eyes of the Russian commanders. It is curious to see how Wellington dismisses the idea of a battle before Smolensk as absurd, yet Mack or Melas would have, we think, fought it:—

"It was impossible for Napoleon to bring his enemy to an action on that ground without his consent; and as the ground would not have been advantageous to the Russian army and an unsuccessful, or even a doubtful, result would not have saved Smolensk, and there was no object sufficiently important to induce the Russian General to incur the risk of an unsuccessful result of a general action, it was not very probable that he would move into the trap."

The Russian army retreated from Smolensk, and the French for some day lost sight of its movements. The Duke points out, what is fully confirmed by the admirable memoirs of M. de Fezensac, how imperfect must have been the arrange-

"This want of knowledge of the movements of their enemy from positions in their sight was more frequent in the armies commanded by Napoleon than in any other."

After censuring the Russians for fighting at Borodino, the Duke examines the conduct of Napoleon at Moscow and the operations that followed. This is, perhaps, the most able part of the tract. It cannot be doubted that as a commander Napoleon committed ruinous mistakes, and even if we take into account the political considerations which influenced his strategy it is difficult not to come to the conclusion that pride got the better of his judgment, and furthermore, that in the famous retreat he was wanting in resolute energy and forethought. The Duke indicates in these remarkable words the real state of the Emperor's mind when, delaying at Moscow with his doomed host, hundreds of miles from his base of operations, he allowed the still distant Russian armies to gather upon his flanks and rear, and would not take measures to prevent them:—

"The habit of Napoleon had been to astonish and deceive the world, and he had come at last to deceive himself. . . . When the future prospects of the army were discussed it appears that he never contemplated a retrograde movement to a greater extent than Smolensk. At times he looked to pass the winter in the southern provinces of the Russian Empire, about Kalougha, and it appears that he could not bring his mind so far to consider the truth as to calculate the relative strength of the armies opposed to each other upon his flanks, and to ascertain whether it was such as to enable him ever to retreat from Russia."

After pointing out how Macdonald's army, at Riga, should have been moved to the aid of Victor and Oudinot, in order to prevent the threatened junction of Tchitchakoff and Wittgenstein in Napoleon's rear, "which a child can see would be ruinous to the French," the Duke shows truly why this was not done:—

"It was preferred to run all risks, and to trust to all chances, rather than let out the secret. Napoleon endeavoured to convince everybody around him, even to the latest moment previous to his departure from Moscow, that he had it in his power to remain for the winter in that city, or where else he pleased in Russia."

The commentary on the delay in Moscow is brief:—

"On the day Napoleon entered Moscow he ought to have made his arrangements to withdraw from that city."

The Duke's criticisms on the retreat are masterly. He shows that Napoleon when leaving Moscow had no definite or settled plan; that his intention was merely to extricate Murat, and possibly even to return to Moscow; that his march towards Kalougha was an afterthought, and was made too late, and by the wrong road; and that owing to these disconnected movements all springing from Napoleon's refusing to see that a retreat was now his only chance—the most valuable time was lost, and the French army was at last driven on its former devastated line of march, with Kutusoff unbroken upon its flank:—

"Napoleon, was thus obliged to abandon all his projects one after the other, and to choose for his retreat the road least advantageous, in his own opinion, for his army; and this without attempting to gain a military advantage over his enemy."

Before the retreat was finally resolved, the turning point of the campaign was after the battle of Malo-Jaroslawitz; it is now admitted that, at any cost, Napoleon should have endeavoured to cut through the Russians and make his way to Kalougha. But at this crisis he seemed wanting to himself. It is evident what Wellington thought should have been done:—

"It is astonishing that Napoleon did not attack his adversary previous to the commencement of his retreat, and endeavour to remove him to a greater distance, and especially from the roads from Kalougha to Smolensk."

Every military writer, even M. Thiers, has condemned the mode of conducting the retreat; it really seems as if Napoleon was paralyzed by the extent of his disaster:—

"He should have rendered his army as light as possible, and should have destroyed all superfluous baggage. . . . He should then have marched by two or three separate roads. By these modes he might have saved his army, at least from any military disaster; and time, of the greatest importance to him, would have been saved. . . . He marched in one long column, which extended the distance of two or three marches."

As for the excuse of the frost, now completely given up, the Duke says drily,—

"Any other people but the French would have been astonished that the famous 29th bulletin of the 3rd of December should have attributed the misfortunes of the army to the frost."

The Duke thus comments on the insufficiency of the supplies in the magazines and on the line of retreat, and on the horrible scenes of pillage which completed the ruin of the perishing army. M. De Fezensac confirms all that he says:—

"At Smolensk and at Orcha it appears that magazines of provisions were formed; but the army was at that time in such a state of disorganization that these magazines were of little or no utility. . . . Men who were starving with hunger and cold were but little disposed to wait to satisfy their appetites till the officers the French Commissariat had gone through all the formalities required by their *comptabilité*."

The Duke thinks Kutusoff might have done more than he did:—

"The disasters were short only of total destruction which must have been the fate of the army if the Russian Generals could have known the state to which their enemy was reduced, and Kutusoff had been a little more active."

The Duke's judgment on the enterprise, as a whole, is summed up in these pithy words:—

"The result has been a conviction that the common sense which guides mankind in the ordinary transactions of life had but little influence either in the origin of, or in the preparations for the Russian war, or the conduct of the operations."

MAN AND HIS DISENCHANTER.

(Saturday Review, Aug. 22.)

Is there anything more poetic than woman? Is there anything more prosaic than man? The piteous little song has been chanted so often in our ears by lips so pretty and so infallible that it is hard to whisper a suspicion of its truthfulness. It is easier to take woman at her word, to credit her with high ideals, with delicate sensibilities, to mourn with her over the crash of this tender imaginative nature when it comes into rough contact with the coarseness of life and of man. There are moments when pebbly-hearted man flings his cigar away, as the little light shines out from Clarissa's lattice, and swears that he is a brute. It is too bad that that porcelain feminine existence should have to sail down the stream of life with such iron pots as we are. We are ashamed of our rough voice, of our little spurts of temper, of our hard busy life, of our commonplace aspirations. Why do we find her verses so wearisome, why do we yawn over her little prattle of Charlie and papa? It is because we are sheer hard worldlings, because we have trodden out all that was tender and innocent in our own soul, and left nothing to respond to the innocence and tenderness in hers. So man, flinging away the end of his cigar, as he watches the little light in Clarissa's window, and sees the longed-for shadow flit across the curtain. And Clarissa laughs her assent to this abject self-condemnation. Her very defence of her lover plunges him deeper in the mire. It is so natural that he should be absorbed in business, poor fellow, and that business should prison him down to reality and prose. It is unjust to charge him with the general misfortune of his sex. Of course he cannot quite understand her, of course he cannot wholly return a love so pure, so absorbing, so self-sacrificing as the love she gives to him. Her extenuating circumstances put a graceful fringe round the ugly verdict of guilty, but sentence was recorded none the less. Self-condemned, we watch beneath the casement, and fling away our meditative cigar for the last time. We stand before the altar, and poetry comes surging up the aisle—the poetry of bridesmaids, the poetry of the bride. How white, how tearful, how confused! The very church, with its stuffy pews and its dusty galleries, brightens up into a certain romance. The very mob of lookers on hush their gabble into whispers of awe and pity as she passes by. But not a ray of all this pity lightens upon us. We stand there simple prose. We feel that we spoil the grace of the picture. Our "I will" rings out dissonant and unmusical. Then we are swept into a corner, while sobbings and embraces complete the sacrifice. It is a victim that we lead away, and we lead her away with the self-consciousness of a Calcraft. It is a victim who sits beside us at the wedding-breakfast while scores of eyes glare incredulity and scorn as we stammer out our promise to treat her as well as we are able. The lucky slipper allows us to take refuge in our honeymoon. We have pictured it all long ago in those hours of contrition beneath Clarissa's window. What are we to do with this poetic being? How are we to amuse her, to interest her? We have put a Tennyson in our travelling-bag. We have coached up Wordsworth, and have a couple of stanzas ready for the first sight of Helvellyn. Her shyness will pass away after a time, and we shall be at her feet, and listen to the hoarded treasures of her soul. A new life is before us, and even the study and the counting-house will catch a little of the glow. A gentle influence will be round us, and our selfishness, our coarseness, our worldliness will insensibly fade away. If we can only be tender and good tempered! if we can only get rid of our fretfulness and impatience! It is with a pocketful of good resolutions, of golden incoherent hopes, that prose whirls away with poetry to the lakes or to the sea.

It is with fewer hopes and slightly different resolutions that prose and poetry whirl back. A new drama has to be played, and it is not surprising that the actors have changed parts. At any rate, the bridal return finds prose under the bonnet and poetry under the hat. It is the bride who pronounces her husband quixotic and ideal, while the bridegroom who ladles refuge behind his *Times* from the chilling common-sense of his wife. He is puzzled, and he is angry—he is puzzledom. He has a dim idea that the whole affair has been a mystification. It is impossible that the angel of his dreams can have turned into the woman of the world who lies yawning in the opposite corner of the compartment. It is impossible that that tender and delicate nature can in an hour have developed into obstinacy and common-place. He knows that the weariness and dulness on the face before him will be readily translated by the world. She is going, people will say, through the most common of the disenchantments of life—a wife's disenchantment as she discovers what a brute she has married. But is it not as common a disenchantment for the husband as for the wife? Why is it that he is haunted by the memory of that last night of freedom and of his annoyance at his friend's farewell, "You are going to put your foot in it to-morrow"? He certainly has put his foot in it, and yet it seems incredible that a month can have done it all. There is a strange irony in the contrast between the honeymoon of his fancy and the honeymoon of fact. There has been very little of the expected alternation of caresses and romance. The angel has from the very outset turned into a spoilt child. After so many months of compulsory good behaviour, of unchequered sunshine, it is an immense luxury to find herself free to live her natural little life of pouting and petting. And so she brings to the paradise of expected bliss the frowns and the sulks of the nursery. She takes out her freedom in a thousand caprices and wilfulnesses, and he finds after all, hope isn't killed in an hour, and it is possible to be patient. The real difficulty is to be entertaining. The one thirst of the young bride is for amusement, and she has no notion of amusing herself. If she yawns, if she feels sleepy and bored, she looks on the breakdown of the vague anticipations with which she married as an injustice and a wrong. It is amusing to see the spouse of this ideal creature wend his way to the lending library after a week of idealism, and the relief with which he carries home a novel. But the novels are last season's novels, and life is soon as dreary as before. How often in those nights of expectation has he framed to himself imaginary talks over the fire, talk brighter and wittier than that of the friends he forsakes! But conversation is difficult in the case of a refined creature who is as ignorant as a Hottentot. He begins with the new Miltonic poem, and finds she has never looked into "Paradise Lost." He plunges into the Reform Bill, but she knows nothing of politics, and has never read a leading article in her life. He tries music, and she kindles a little at the thought of hearing Nilsson again next season, at least if there is a royal princess in the house. Then she tries her hand in turn, and floods him with the dead chat of town, and oceans of family tattle. He finds himself shut up for weeks with a creature who takes interest in nothing but Uncle Crosspatch's temper and the scandal about Lady X. Little by little, in that fatal honeymoon, the absolute pettiness, the dense dulness, of woman's life breaks on the disenchanted devotee. His deity is without occupation, without thought, without resource. He has a faint faith left in her finer sensibility, in her poetic nature; he fetches his Tennyson from the carpet-bag, and wastes "In Memoriam" on a critic who pronounces it "pretty." He still takes her love of caresses as a sign of an affection passing the love of men, and he unfolds to her his hope that a year or two more may give him the chance of a retreat into the country and a quiet life of conjugal happiness. The confession startles the blighted being into a real interest at last. She has not escaped from the dulness of the nursery to plunge into the dulness of home. She amuses herself with her spouse's indifference to all that makes life worth the living. But then men are such odd creatures, so Quixotic, so unpractical, so romantically blind to the actual necessities of life! It is this idleness, this boredom of the honeymoon, that begets dreams so absurd, so fanciful. The dear, odd creature must be got back to town, to his business, to his books, and the honeymoon must end. It is time, in fact, that it did end, for boredom has done its work, and the disenchantment of man is complete.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The New York *Army and Navy Journal* says that "the mission of the army of occupation in the South is now nearly accomplished; the States are wheeling into line again under their own governments; and no sooner are the elections for civil officers held than it will hasten to vacate its authority." The approaching withdrawal of troops from the South, combined with the intermission of Indian hostilities on the plains, and the improbability of any general Indian war this year, has induced Congress to take prompt action, and proceed to the reduction of about 20,000 troops, to the great dismay of the military world. It seems probable that the 10th of March next will be the day of "mustering out," and the American army will thenceforward consist of about 25,000 enlisted men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	per Rupee 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 6	do.	..... 1s. 11 7/8d. do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand		..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris	do.	..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£494,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England
Bombay Government.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Belfast Banking Company.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Insurance, Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA

The Second Edition (page 183) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Dict, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 120 to 550 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tilokpath, Biscowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3¼ to 5¼ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the materials on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4¼ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummerbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 7 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 3 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, nearly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khalee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY, BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Once a Week, vol. 1, N. S., Jan. to June '68	Rs. 4 0
Scott's Anne of Geierstein	0 8
Land at Last. By E. Yates	1 8
Burn's Poetical Works (Diehl's edition)	0 8
The Arabian Nights (Ditto)	0 8
Scott's Poetical Works (Ditto)	0 8
Southgate's Musings about Men	3 12
Artemus Ward—his travels, and his book. Each...	1 8
Weale's Electro Metallurgy	1 2
The Captain of the Vulture. By Miss Braddon	1 8
The Ingoldsby Legends	3 12
The Bentley Ballads	3 12
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	6 8
Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity	3 12
Colenso's Arithmetic Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3 12
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	9 0
——Bridge and Viaduct Construction	40 0
Plays.—Alcestes. Irish Tiger. Teddy the Tiler. Thumping Legacy. Bonnie Fishwife. My Wife's Dentist. Robert Macaire. Petticoat Government.—Each	0 8
Alphabets, on Cloth, in great variety.—Each	0 12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments, comprising acting charades, burlesques, conundrums, enigmas, rebuses, and a number of new puzzeles in endless variety	3 12
Phillips's Map of India; mounted, in case	2 12
Last Words of Eminent Persons. By Jos. Kaines...	3 12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0 8
French-English and v.v. Dictionary. By M. dela Voye	3 12
Nesbit's Treatise on Practical Mensuration	4 8
Punning; or, thoughts wise and other-wise	5 8
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering. 5th edn. 1867.	12 0
——Useful Rules and Tables. 2nd edn. 1867...	6 12
Edgar Allan Poe's Poetical Works	2 12
The British Cookery Book. By J. J. Whitaker	2 12
Harrison's Original Sacred Melodies, Hymns, Chants, Anthems, &c. Arranged for the organ, piano, or harmonium	3 12
Routledge's Handbook of Conjuring	0 8
——of Cricket. (By E. Routledge)...	0 8
——of Football	0 8
Delamotte's Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediæval	3 0
——Examples of Modern Alphabets, plain and ornamental	3 0
Scheme of Parsing and Analysis, extracted from Moren's Grammar and Analysis. A large sheet mounted on cloth, for Schools	1 8
Pictures of the Periods: a sketch-book of Old English Life. By W. F. Collier, LL.B	5 12
Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the life of a Spinster	4 8
Elements of the English Language. By Dr. E. Adams	3 8
Mrs. Reynolds' Household Book	2 12
Literature and its Professors. By T. Purnell	5 12
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by G. Cruikshank	2 12
Self-Help, &c. By S. Smiles	3 12
Tales of the Genii. Illustrated	3 12
Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. Illustrated	3 12
Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	2 12
Planche's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	4 8
Family Fairy Tales: or, glimpses of El